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THE MARKETS YESTERDAY.

The stores on Front street were open yes- heaven. They glory to be children of a of Lieutenant-Governor terday morning, what for was not very evi- | country that broke the bondage of kings and dent. It spoils a holiday to shut people up set freedom to man expanding as wide as the in a store for hours before the holiday for earth and rolling on the tide of Time as long them is allowed to begin, especially when as the remotest ages. We have had a gloup, not for what is to be got for it. We are observance. making progress in Memphis, however, as is shown by the closing of the cotton exchange yesterday and to-day also, as cotton exchanges do in other cities. This is rightwhy should Memphis be behind the trade regulations of other commercial cities, as if them? In feed there were no arrivals and nothing was doing. There was a good deal of talk about prospects-for when stores are uselessly kept open talking is the only resource. It was agreed that, as new wheat and new corn are coming in, and apparently in plenty, prices cannot be considered strong, and therefore the indisposition to lay in stocks is natural. Nothing was done in feed yesterday, as there is none in first hands, there are orders in town, however, and when arrivals occur, there will be a disposition to do business, especially in corn. Flour remains at unchanged prices, but there is not sufficient confidence in present rates to secure more than a "hand to mouth" demand. Cornmeal has been drooping all week, and was offering very low. The shipping of produce business quality this year is excellent. Apples have been sent off with much activity this week, and when large and sound they bring a fair price. Butter has been low all the season. market is now supplied from the neighboring making it, the price for it is below what it would bring if the makers would put a little more care, thought and labor into their task. The "milk" is not sufficiently cleared from the butter; as the former quickly spoils, the butter when it is got to market must be sold without delay, and at whatever price can be got for it. This keeps the price down. Let the butter be made sound, firm and good, all hot water kept out of the churn, and the country ladies who make it will find the increased price they will get will enable them to obtain the comfort that flows from the possession of the last new "love of a bonnet" every season. There were no transactions of feed. Cornmeal quoted \$2 25@2 30; 200 barreis sold at \$2 2516; few potatoes or apples arrived, and the prices paid were of le-

small packages of fresh brought 101/2@11c. Chickens were quiet and unchanged.

tle authority, potatoes \$1 50@1 75, an ex-

tra lot brought \$2. Apples-no very fine

ones offered, 50@75c@\$1 was paid for such

as came in. Eggs were heavy at 10c, some

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH. Once more the Fourth of July, the anniversary of a nation's sudependence, has come and gone. The era is one of more significance than we generally think it to be, and so future history will record. To us the Glorious Fourth is the era of our independence, our deliverance from the state, coremony, and evil influence of kings and aristocracy. It has had and still asserts a yet wider influence. It demonstrated to mankind that a people could exist peacefully with each other, secure in person and property, and that a nation could flourish, increase and become one of the ruling powers of the earth-and all without a king, a prince, or a lord. The demonstration is complete. The eyes of the world are opened to the fact that an injury and a wrong. The example the colonies set in 1796, was calculated to revolutionize the world, but the force of that example was neutralized, and the cause of liberty in Europe retarded a half century, by the over-zeni of an imitator and a fotlower-France. Catching the fire from our shores France declared its freedom, but it knew not how to imitate the moderation leagues. Its liberty was a carricature, its justice crime, its freedom the guillotine. The disgraceful, but natural-in view of la nobility and a Louis XIV, but natural, we say, chaos reigned under the name of liberty, and the name of all that was good and exalted was invoked to sanctify the death of Marie Antoinette and the abominations of Robespierre. Those days have passed away, and France is again a republic by force of the example of the United States, and in spite of the reign of terror. In Italy there has been deliverance from the Austrian yoke-in Germany freedom is making vast strides-in Europe generally the principle is admitted that the people have a right to share in the government of their country. That ideas of cised his stolen power to thwart the will of freedom and liberty thus circulate, is due to the people who elected a majority of Demowhat our country did on the Glorious Fourth. The despots and aristocrats of Europe, their state churches and other adherents, loudly ating Radical rule and sectional hatreds. In and [impudently declared that a republic spite of the vetoes of the bogus President, was philosophically an abstraction, and poetically a dream. The Glorious Fourth came and the abstraction was a concrete existence. the dream un Jait accompli, "a done thing." As he reads this recapitulation of facts the heart of every young reader ought to well with gratification, and his face to glow with pride, remembering that his country not only

MEMPHIS APPEAL row intellect, and contracted heart as to ask, what is the use? The use! have we not had our city become a hor our streets a dread, the name of our city, made a point to illustrate a judgment or exemplify a curse? Is it nothing that thousands should be brought here to see for themselves, and to proclaim to the world that, at the present time, spite of all that is past, our people are healthy, cheerful, and looking confidently to the future? that our streets are clean, our air pure, our general condition flourishing and profitable? The "picayune-grabber," the creature wrapped up in his miserable, contemptible self, never thought of this when he asked "What is the use of the Fourth of July, and why should we have displays on that day and fireworks at night?" He spends his time like the spider, inviting the fly to come solicit letters and communications upon subject. I general interest, but such must always be acting a parlor and "be done for," and he has no sympathy with the Fourth of July, no generous welcome for our visitors on that day-except as they suit his "walk into my parlor" instincts-no understanding how hospitality and generous attentions to the strangers that honor us with their presence eelings and generous support of thousands, Not so are our younger and more generous citizens. They have a gleam of Fourth SATURDAY. : : JULY 5, 1879. of July splendor glowing in their souls, county organizations are shy of declaring for They are proud of the flag that floats from

they are shut up for the sake of being shut rious Fourth, and we mean to perpetuate the SETTLE THE STATE DEST. The Jackson Tribune and Sun, and the Paris Intelligencer, earnestly urge a settlement of the State debt upon the terms proposed. The arguments of these two papers she was not on a level with them but behind are unanswerable, and will exercise a powerful influence on the seventh of August. The people of Tennessee are weary of the proenged doubt and dispute about the state lebt, and will no doubt ratify the proposed ettlement. The terms are liberal, more liberal than any other southern State has asked or received, and if the people declare on the seventh of August in favor of settlement on the basis of fifty and four, there will be an about which a lot of young strangers to this absolute, irrevocable adjustment, for all the city are much surprised to find my news not creditors will accept such a compromise, knowing that if they do not do so they will get nothing. The Nashville Banner, in concluding an able article on this subject, says: The case now stands thus: The railroads have paid their purchase money to the State: if they are compelled to pay the and interests of the hour. I said to him: bonds outstanding and owing it will be dollar for dollar. The railroads will be enhas been a quiet one this season, owing to titled to reimbursement from the State at the a deficient supply from our growers. The same rate. It is easy for the repudiators to failure of potatoes last year to pay those who say that they will not be paid, but they will raised them, caused a discouragement that be insisting on payment when the puny voice raised them, caused a discouragement that has decreased the supply; now the demand is better than during the preceding spring. The better than during the preceding spring that the sentence of the demand is pretty good bringer out of votes—in that respect a cond management that the purpose of obtaining place and pelf is specification. is still. They have rights, and if they have spect a good manager. Again, he wants the cussed, and there is no place to discuss them a right here it will be adjusted. In the whole of the State debt question we have tion. There you have his best points. On speech up for New York. been urging the best policy and the honest | the other hand, he has got into a great muss and direct policy for the State, not as an apologist or defender of bondholders or rail-

> denounce them or to treat them as enemies, for our prosperity is bound up in theirs. The policy which built them made Tennessee the equal of States with greater natural means of transportation. Cripple them and we cripple ourselves. But aside from that, if the bondholders fail to gain these suits, we shall have soon or late to reimburse them for every dollar. It is our place to see that we avoid this danger. The shallow opponent says wait and see what they can do. At best they will have a decision of the supreme court of the United States that Tennessee owes every dollar of of repudiating an adjudicated debt. Let this settlement be carried and nearly, if not all, will fund at fifty cents. The poorest is quite a contrast to John Kelly, policy in the world with a debt, public or governs the city across the river. private, is the waiting policy. Settle now. scintilla of advantage of any kind in waiting to be saddled up like a patient, stupid waiting jackass, with increasing burdens." The

Nashville Banner is also zealously urging the acceptance of the posed settlement. It asks with great force. If the railroads are responsible to the condholders, who is responsible to the railroads? It is a well-known fact that many of the railroads were wrestled from the owners for debt, by the State, and put in the hands of receivers, and after being regularly con-Others were still indebted for the loans of money, but the State agreed to receive bonds for the indebtedness inasmuch as it was bonds loaned them, and the State had never paid the bonds. Then if the bondholders force the roads to pay the bonds, the railroads will force the State to pay them back. Ah, but, say you, they can't do that. Well maybe so. But maybe they can. It is possible as Colonel Colyar says, the State may be made liable, as trustee, to pay the money which she ought to receive as a sinking fund. Or it may be that, inasmuch as Tennessee received a large number of bonds from the railroads in payment of their debts to the State, if Tennessee now efuses to settle she may be attacked in a fidurinry character, and thus be compelled to make good the money paid her. But the easiest way of settling the whole matter is to pay it in August by accepting the compro-

THE EXTRA MESSION. The Republican newspapers are ridicaling make it odious. But the effort will fail. The people will sustain the action of the Democratic party. If the Democratic majority in congress failed to accomplish all it desired. t was because a fraudulent President exercrats to congress for the purpose of repealing laws enacted for the sole purpose of perpetuthe Democrats have accomplished much good the country. If the extra session had done nothing else, it deserves the thanks of the country for repealing the jurors' test-oath. The Washington Post on this head says: One righteous measure is perfected. One great act of justice is accomplished. One of the most diabolical devices of Radical malevolence is at last destroyed. The abolition of the jurys' test oath is a victory of right over wrong, of liberty over despot-

for itself, but brilliantly demonstrated to the world the possibility of freedom, and the power of liberty to advance and elevate the human race. In our own city, yesterday, honor was done to the Glorious Fourth. The stars and stripes floated proudly everywhere. The streets were thronged with visitors from the surrounding country. Our local columns detail the attractions by which the day was made fascinating to them, and the grand show of fireworks at night with which they were gratified; the latter owing to the efforts and public spirit of Peter Tracy. We have found ipeople of sufficiently small brains, nar-

A SEARCHING

Expose of New York Democratic Politics and Politicians-An Inside View of Methods that, like the Heathen Chinee's, are, to say the Least of it, Very Peculiar.

How General Ewing's Campaign in Ohio is Regarded by the Tilden and Anti-Tilden Factions-Dorsheimer's Standing and Chances for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

"Gath's" letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer You have observed that the Albany Argus has rather declared for the renomination of Governor Lucius Robinson by the Democrats of New York. In other parts of the State vindicate the title of Memphis to be a great | there is a holding off on the part of Democommercial city, and win to our side the kind cratic organs and politicians. Robinson oclarly since he removed from office men elected on the same ticket with him in the different cities and counties, that the Democratic any other candidate. At the same time a They are proud of the flag that floats from quiet and strong campaign is going on for American masts in every climate under the retirement of Robinson and the selection

> WILLIAM DORSHEIMER. of Buffalo, if not still a resident there This proposition comes from both his strength and his popularity. He reaches more classes than any politician in the State. He is a finer speaker than Conkling, with nothing repellant n his manner. He is the son of a stout old Jerman Democrat, who only became a Repub lican when it was a war issue, and would therefore get nearly the whole German vote of the State. He is a man of scholarship and artistic nature, with excellent social graces, and is on one side genial and Democratic and on the other a gentleman and Harvard graduate. His common sense, political man agement and independence of purpose are well known. In short, something of DeWitt Clinton, who was half a Dutchman, is revived in the large stature, dark eyes and constructive ideas of Mr. Dorsheimer. He is a lawyer and a man of respectable fortune. Some time ago I gave an interview with an intelligent man on the condition of things in New York which excited some of Mr. Kelly's organs. It seems that Mr. Kelly burdened with two newspapers, officially ordered. On this occasion I shall bring out another authority and interview him on the pending conflict in New York State, partly with reference to its operating on the Onto election. My informant is a politician of nearly twenty years standing, various and independent in his affiliation but emphatically a good reporter on the men

TILDEN'S CHANCES. "Will Tilden be the next President of the "He still holds a considerable place. The great fact that he was cheated appeals to the emocratic party everywhere. Then the vote ation, and this is a critical State. suppose he would contribute to his own elecwith the heads of the principal stronghold, and I see no probability of Kelly and Tilden patching up their quarrel. cognized rights, and whatever faults they tion for governor will have a good deal to do

roads are a part of the community, and it is BOSS M'LAUGHLIN. a most illiberal and short-sighted policy to "Who is that?" "Hugh M'Laughlin, of Kings county, otherwise Brooklyn. There are two candidates for governor standing out above all the rest-Dorsheimer and Robinson. It is not clear how Brooklyn stands on that question. Now, Brooklyn actually holds the balance of power in the Democratic party of New York. It is for Tilden for President apparently, but if it were to prefer Dorsheimer to Robinson for governor it could nominate him. Hugh Laughlin controls that thing. "Who is Hugh M'Laughlin?"

"I am not sure that I know his story. He has been at the head of the Democratic party in Brooklyn for twenty years. I think he is States that Tennessee owes every dollar of age. You will generally find him at the city the debt, and that we will have to meet it hall of Brooklyn. His office seems to be in with the accrued interest or mour the odium | the hallway, where everybody can go up to him and speak. To look at, he is a man of fair size, turning a little gray, with a healthy, florid face and quiet dress. He has bull force, and drives people. There is money in it. There is millions in | ceive him twice. M'Laughlin does not deceive it-millions saved by settling and not a at all; he simply holds things steady. When conflicting interests and passions arise in his party in the county he harmonizes them, onder. Although there has been a formidable opposition to him for years, he has had a onger success than anybody in New York. tens home like a man unknown. M'Laughlin stands out on the pavements and speaks to the boys like a friend and equal. know that the two Democratic factions, both in a State convention and in the State mmittee, are just about equal. Now, the ooklyn Democrats are on good terms with both Dorsheimer and Robinson. elect to support Dorsheimer I think he will

> ROBINSON UNCERTAIN. What motive would Brooklyn have to

take up a new man when Robinson pummels Tammany ball for them?" Well, it is not safe for the political rulers any city to support too much interference from the governor. Suppose Tilden did not win, the new governor might play the same with Brooklyn that Robinson has done with New York-take the patronage away rom its rulers. It is pretty unsound Democratic doctrine, anyway, that a State governor an subvert the voice of the suffrage great city merely for a political fuss. You take Gumbleton, who was elected clerk of the bore Lucius Robinson at the head for govern-or bore Gumbleton's name for county clerk. Robinson paid no political assessment: Gumeton paid fifteen thousand dollars, or one full year's fees of the office he expected to "Well, it arises from the absurdity of the turned that man Gumbleton out a few months after the election and appointed another man, who went like a burglar at night into the office, and now holds the other's place, violating the will of the people. Therefore I say that the Brooklyn politicians might be shrewd enough to look ahead and say: Mr. Robinson may get after us some time, for there is a big opposition here led by General Slocum and

"Would Dorsheimer poll a larger vote in New York than Lucius Robinson?"
"He would poll twenty thousand more otes in this city than any person we could nominate; he would get all that German vote which elected Cooper mayor." "Isn't Governor Robinson popular in New

"I think he is an honest, sound man, but younger. Robinson, however, seems to want | along the line of his road." re-election, and Tilden seems to favor his

Why did Tilden do this to his friend?"

fellow gets afraid of him and maneuvers to the Republican party to the Democratic in 1872; the point was made against him that that to take a stranger in that way, use him to the fullest, and then hurt his feelings, was a bad beginning, and that the magnanimous route is the only correct one for Tilden-to speak out in his favor for governor.'

"Would that stop the quarrel between Kelly and Tilden?" "Not at all! Kelly, however, wants no ore of Robinson, and would gladly accept Dorsheimer; the general effect upon the party of such a change would be good. People would say: Tilden is getting a little more human and can correct his errors; he may harmonize our party, if he does such things often."

TILDEN JEALOUS OF DORSHEIMER.
"But would not Dorsheimer in such a case assist Kelly and the opponents of Tilden in e Presidential nomination? 'There is some idea that Tilden's opposition o Dorsheimer is a fear that he might be New York's candidate for the Presidency.

This is rather a day for young men, as you can see by the rise of Tom Ewing in Ohio Dorsheimer has such strong points that the country only requires to see them to make him a national favorite. If he were put up for governor of New York, the country could see him, and the opposition to Tilden might form around him." "Has Dorsheimer any such intentions?"

"None. What I say is all in the future. Tilden, however, has seldom failed to look ahead and kill off his State rivals in advance. I think, indeed, that Dorsheimer is very much afraid of the Presidential bee, as it possibly stands in his way for governor."
"Is New York State Democratic now?"

"Tuat depends on the candidate. I don't ee any candidate the Republicans have in eserve with anything like the probability of carrying New York that Dorsheimer has. Mr. Tilden carried this State twice, but it is very doubtful whether he could do it now. He got thirty to forty thousand Republican otes in 1876, which are perhaps lost to him by the cipher dispatches. Robinson, as his personal representative here, would poll a ower vote. "Have Clarkson Potter and Manton Marble

any chances? "Marble has none; he has seen his best lays. Potter seems to be courteous and informed, but not enough of a politician. WHY KELLY HATES TILDEN.

"You say that John Kelly will under no roumstances make terms with Governor "No. Kelly's mind broods over his de sertion by the men he made, smong whom he reckons Tilden and Ex-Mayors Wickham and Ely. Tilden could not have been nomi nated for governor the first time withou Kelly, and that nomination made him Presilent. As soon as he got into office he rather went back on Tammany hall, of which

Kelly was the he 'How was that?" "You must hear that, because it lets you nto the whole story. Just after Tilden's was called in New York for the regular Demperatic ticket. Mr. Tilden, Governor Seymour, Mr. Kernan, and tee Albany chiefs of the party came down to New York to address the meeting. Seymour told a man when he came out of his hotel that morning to send his card to him at Tammany hall the same night, where he would be speaking. like this city, the metropolis of the Union That showed that Saymour had got his the anti-Tammady candidates, among whom Mr. Bixby, served notice on Mr. Tilden that roads, but recognizing that, whatever the understand Kelly correctly, he is mad, and Tammany candidates they would go back clamor of the hour may be, both have retated by the desertion of these State leaders. He had given his time and all his may have are not to be redressed by doing a with the Presidential election. There is one powers to organize Tammany hall, and he felt wrong. If either has a fault, if either is man hardly ever spoken of, who may have outraged that Tilden, whom he had just oreoverbearing or oppressive, remedy that. These the controlling of that question and make the ated, should take away his speakers.

Tilden gave Kelly no support that year, Tilden gave Kelly no support that year, and Kelly was disgracefully routed. Then he had bad luck with the two mayors be elected. Wickham and Ely, who were both spirited away by Tilden. Next Tilden helped the away by Tilden. Next Tilden helped the Cooper or Anti-Tammany Democracy to carry the city last year and make Cooper mayor instead of August Schell. Since that time Cooper and Robinson, under Tilden's instrumentality, have deprived Mr. Kelly and Tammany of much of the patronage they had honestly earned at the polls. These repeated

> nated him govornor and gave him great majorities, will not be forgiven by John Kelly. GOOD WORD FOR TAMMANY. "Looking in the abstract on l'ammany hall, ought it to be preserved? "It is the only Democratic bulk which can Notwithstanding the opposi tion of about all the newspapers in New York last year, old Tammany hall polled sixty thundering against it there were but twenty-seventy thousand anti-Tammany votes cast. Now, Kelly very properly regards himself as Democratic organization, the only thing that can live to be of future use to the Democratic party; while Mr. Tilden, to whom he gave that organization freely, has been stabbing him in the back for more than four years. way that other Democratic organizations, as rooklyn, may well study the morale of this

assaults of Mr. Tilden on a man who nomi-

"Speaking of the New York newspapers are they relatively effective in our politics?"
"I think not. When a newspaper gets to the condition that you know what to expect in it editorially when you open it, it ceases to persuade. They seem to have gotten a fashion here of making their news correspond with their opinions, instead of forming their opinious on the news. Here is one of our biggest papers exerting its whole editorial rce against a mere police captain who lubbed some fellow out of a theater. ple read it over day after day, and it looks like a thunderbolt used to kill a fly.' EDWARD COOPER.

"What effect has the election of Mayor Cooper had on the anti-Tammany Democ-

coalition. We get disgusted with John Kelly and meet the Republicans in conference. We ask them what man they have to suggest for mayor to be supported by anti-Tammany. They name a strong man and we won't have | air of the country, gave it up and returned him. His partisan activity has made him ob- to Middletown, where they are now living. nexious to us. We name our strong man, and they refuse to touch him for the same reason. Consequently we nominate an hermaphrodite or some soft failure of a gentleman to be mayor of this great city. In a lit- source of racy, if somewhat obscure epithet tle while the Republicans get tired of him and go over and deal with Tammany hall." "The selection of Cooper," said my friend, ized by Hudibras, and, according to the dic-"is unfortunately ascribed to Mr. Tilden who thomary, is equivalent, either as verb or noun, therefore [unpopular to-day with anti- to cheat or swindle. Dennis Kearney meant Tammany as well as Tammany. Mr. Tilden by the term 'honorable bilks' to designate will also lose a large number of votes on actual that particular variety of disappointing men count of his connection with the New York | who wear the prefix 'Hon.' in the newspa-

TILDEN'S REFORMERSHIP.

in 1875. It would have brought to his supdisappoint him. That is the feeling through-out this State as to his treatment of Dors-port strong, practical politicians who would never have seen him cheated out of the Preshe Republican party to the Democratic in 1872; the point was made against him that he had been a Republican and was one of the least to do his work in Louisiana. I think Tilden's discoveries. Now, he has found more sincere friends about John Keily than about Governor Tilden. There is a feeling there is no telling what appointments he would have made. We all would have been an old man's administration, headed by such chaps as John Bigelow, Park Godwin, etc."

state Labrary d'it

HEWITT. "Was Hewitt an rejury to him?" "Yes, Hewitt was the last man he ough have selected for chairman of the national Hewitt was waspish, uncertain and altogether too fiery. When we stuck in Louisiana, one of our friends said to Hewitt: Who have you sent down there?' 'The very best men,' he replied, 'Lyman Trumbull and General Palmer.' 'Poob, exclaimed our friend, 'why didn't you send Morrisey, who knows everybody down there personally, and hey would take his word on any financia promise. They will never treat with nor trust such a man as Trumbull.' Hewitt said he wouldn't hear of it. Consequently, Tilden ost that one vote Louisiana might have given

"What do you think of his laying down just at the critical moment in the Presidenial count? "There is nothing to ascribe that to but wardice. I have a notion that the old man knew about all this telegraphing, ciphering and dickering of Smith, Weed, Pelton and the rest, and that it made him timid because

EWING. "Now, inform me as to whether there is ot a western aspect to this Presidential There is, decidedly. Both political par-

question?" ies in New York hold the same view of the ancial question. Now, if Ewing should carry Ohio on the opposite platform he might revolutionize the Democratic party. The State of New York could also be capsized on a question parallel to that which Ewing ad-You can see by the present railroad investigation in this State that the farmers are being cheated to pay big dividends. There is Mr. Dennis M'Carthy, the leading merchant of New York, and a State egislator, who is shown to have paid the New York Central railroad a mere nominal eight on his goods, so that he practically controlled the dry goods market at Syracuse. Wnoever would stand by the railroad got a private contract for freight, which gave him an advantage. "How do you mean to unite the farmers

with some other class in a State like New York?" "Well, the farmers always have control of his State. The Democratic party wouldn't reat counties like St. Lawrence, the home of las Wright, turned Republican. Now the emocratic party of New York stands on the uoney question to protect bonds, stock and personal property and securities at the ex-pense of real estate in the city and farms in the country. Ewing's proposition is to tax this personal property and relieve the land of the farmer. If there is one complaint greater than another in New York it is the land-tax. Now, the New York Central railroad only cost twelve million dollars to put it down be-tween Buffalo and Albany, and a few millions more from Albany to New York. It is now being run to pay a big dividend, not on that twenty or thirty million dollars of stock, but on one hundred and eighty million dollars of ing rich and watering its stock. They omes into New York is charged higher than eing taxed to pay a dividend on one hunred and eighty million dollars of untaxed ecurities of this railroad. I mean to say that if Ewing were to carry Ohio on that ngestion, and come to the east to discuss it. you could take the farming class out of the

versation with one of the strongest of Tilden's advocates in Brooklyn, and was surprised to hear him say flatly that the old man had neither heart nor bowels Humor of Newspapers.

Since writing the above I had some con-

lands of the money power.

Printers' Circular: The American jourwhich he well knows apply. He is famous for insulting by impli-cation; few understand the art better. A were few Frenchmen in these days, with any act was chronicled under the heading: "Remarkable Instance of Self-possession." Said one Milwaukee editor of another, "He is one the few journalists who can put anything in his mouth without fear of stealing anybing;" and when a western editor wrote We cannot tell a lie; it was cold yesterday, his rival quoted his remark, with the addition, 'The latter statement is incontrovertible, but the former?" Said an Idaho journal: "The weather has been hot again for the last few days. The only relief we could get was to lie down on the Herald and cover ourselves with the Bulletin—there is a great coolness between them." This kind of coolness often brings about an amusing interchange of incivilities. A Michigan journalist declared in his paper that a certain editor had seven toes. The slandered man thereupon relieved his ment as unwarranted, and its author as devoid of truth and a scoundrel to boot. The offending gentleman replied that he never wished it to be understood that the seven toes were upon one foot, and the victim of the sell was thoroughly laughed at. "We are bying at this moment under a despotism." His opponent kindly explained: - "Our conary means to say be has recently got A newspaper writer asserts that his ancestors had been in the habit of living a hundred years. To which another responds: -"That must have been before the introduction of capital punishment." The proprietor of a western journal announced his intention of spending fifty dollars on "a newshead for it. "Do not do it," advised a rival sheet; "better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor."-which implied a good

An Insane Man Finds a Wife. Kingston Freeman: "On account of a them. You can see how much power the mate during the past winter of the New York State homeopathic asylum for the insure. While there he formed the acquaintance of been able to appoint fifteen dog-catchers. While there he formed the acquaintance of Had the board of aldermen been required to one of the attendants, Miss Carrie Weaver, it. Nothing above a dog-catcher can be appointed without permission of the board, and there the Republicans have united with the Mr. Havemeyer were modestly received by sequently, Irving hall, the seat of the O'Brien | offer of marriage on his part, which was duly | too quickly.' rganization, dare not call a meeting, for fear accepted. The parental consent was given, his wife to the city, where she was cordially received by his relatious, and treated with every consideration. A furnished house in the city was offered the newly-married couple, where they resided for a time, but, as they preferred the more quiet life and fresher

"The Honorable Bilks. Boston Transcript: "The 'honorable bilks is a new designation from the same prolific Bilk, however, is good old English, authorhe is growing very old. They say he can't | Elevated railroad, which has run in front of pers, and who, in California, it would seem

SARA BEKNHARDT'S

Success on the Paris and London Stages and as Painter, Sculptor and Critic do not Satisfy her, She is Studying to Play Shakespeare in the English Tongue.

A Play Written Specially for Her-The Great French Actress to Appear in it in Masculine Costume-The Whole French Company Entertained by the Lord Mayor.

London letter of the New York Tribune;

On the official programme of the Comedie Francaise, it is announced that the last even-ing of the season, July 12th, will be devoted to a "special representation." No particu-I drink to the ghosts of the long ago – Shadows of ghosts - but I loved them so To the sheeted ghosts of the buried past, Long since to the shroud and coffin cast; lars of this are given, and none have yet been To the glittering hopes which the dawn of youth Paints on its skies with tinge of ruth; published. A surprise is intended for the To the vain heart longings that in us rise When the soul is fresh - true paradiseiblic, It has been whispered that Mile. Bernhardt would be heard for the first time And every tone seems melody given Pure from the bright blue hills of heaven on that night in English. It is known that the rest, and that it made him timid because he Republicans had got into the telegraph last hear and it has been said in Position an To the semblance of joys that o'er us rolled 'Till mocked by the semblance, the heart g And knew, too late, that life is vain; That hope is false, that joy is pain; months ago-that she would sooner or later act certain Shakespearean characters in That nothing is real of all we see But a dulf, dead plane of misery. Shakespeare's own language. I don't know whether that will ever happen. She has already appeared at the Theater Francisc as One who has to:led and wrought in vain "Desdemona," playing the last act only, in a French version, with Mounet-Sully as "Othello." She was not satisfied with her A beautiful place of beautiful decams. success. "Desdemona," to use her own And there he is ragged and tornphrase-a frequent and expressive one is For sunk to the depths of the hopelessly lost, French-left the public cold; much to Mile. Bernhardt's surprise. It tradition with the Comedia caise never to force anything on To a deeper hell than this earth shows. And a holter flame in our hearts than glows audiences. If a piece fails, it fails, and there's an end, and something more to the general taste quickly succeeds it. That is one advantage in having a cultivated audience as well trained artists. The rapport between Shall think and worry, ah! never ago andience and artist is so close, and each has Ah! trembles your hand as your glass you fillo much confidence in the other, that no proonged misunderstanding can occur. And For my nerves long since have ceased to show Mile. Bernhardt's purpose was, of course, to perform in English to English audiences, not Let us drink to the lost wherever found to French. This purpose, if it have any real existence, is not in any case to be put in exe-In marble palace or mud-built hovel; To them who soar and to them who grovel cution on this last night. Perhaps it is re-served for Mile. Bernhardt's appearance in To saintly stoner or pauper vile— Each man or woman that's stave to gulle; New York. The surprise in store for London s of a different kind. A piece has been written for the occasion-not in English, but in French-and will be given on that night for The ghosts! a bumper! the ghosts of earth! The ghost of our long-gone childhood's mirth! the first time. It has been submitted to Mile, To the ghost of innocence! rare old jest! That the human heart e'er held such guest-Bernhardt, who has read and approved it, and The ghosts of fame, of joy, of hope, That cloom when the mirage flowers ope; is so well satisfied with it that she regrets not being able to play in it more than once before But gisum from afar in so tender a guise, No wonder the stricken soul trusts and dies. leaving England. Her account is, in substance, as follows: She is to appear as the sou of William Shakespeare—Shakespeare file, as The most shadowy ghost of the shadows all. stance, as follows: She is to appear as the soa of she says. The scene passes in a tavern-The | But I madly drink to the ghost of love, Mermaid, perhaps, if the author ever heard With its shining torrents of splendid hairof The Mermaid. A number of persons are present and the conversation turns on the Its sparkling eyes, and its ripe red mouth and its kisses warm as the fragrant south plays of Shakespeare. The company decry them. They say that he is only a playwright; that he is not a poet; that he has no stock. Right in these hard times, when the listens for awaits genius, and so on. The son And a languor sweet overpowers the sense people are getting poor, the railroad is grow-listens for awhile, and finally loses patience with this ignorant talk. He becomes exing rich and watering its stock. They have watered everything up and then worked it so as to get a big dividend return on the gross amount. The milk that not a poet, not a dramatist? You know And yet for this spleadid chest i think Great God! what is tals that greets my sight? Did you ever read the scene with 'Ophelia?' Spotted and speckied with a thousand dyes Listen! And he thereupon recites the cene-or some other scene or Passages from other plays follow—from Macbeth, from Lear, and I know not what else. In the end the boy triumphs; the listeners are first confounded, then swept away 'Fis but fancy—well, so you think— Ere we part, my comrade, another drink ip admiration, and the piece ends with a fervid eulogy on the great Englishman. You see at once that this is meant to give Mile. For into the deepest dungeons of hell I sink forever—good friends, farewell! Bernhardt an opportunity of declaiming and acting fragments of some of the great Shake pearean roles. As the season began with a address of homage from Moliere and Moliere's children to Shakespeare, so it is to end with a fresh tribute to him, which is likely to prove also a fresh triumph for Mile, Bern hardt. I had the pleasure to hear this lady alion; few understand the art better. A were few Frenchmen in these days, with any knowledge of English literature, who did not confess the superiority of Shakespeare to his French rival. She herself confesses it, and

would have repeated some of them there and But we were all too discreet to ask Alcard, the young poet who wrote the prologue of the opening night—a rising genius say his friends. However that may be, he has proved himself capable of coming nearer than most Frenchmen to the English estimate of the English poet-whether for po liteness sake or otherwise. You can imaginafter all you have heard about the enthus asm pervading London society on the subject of Mile. Bernhardt, what the curiosity will be to see her in this new performance. It will e, so far as I know, her first appearance in a male character. In her studio, at work as a sculptor, Mile. Bernhardt has long indulged perself in the ease of masculine costume She receives visitors just as freely in that dress as in any other. She has been photographed in it, and the photographs are in every shop window. But it will be a novelty on the stage. Even to her, with all her carelessnes of conventionalities, I should imagine there might be a freshness of sensation in such a first appearance. But that is a detail. The real interest of the occasion turns on the assumption of so many different Shakespearean parts-male and female-by cy?"

nervous malady, Mr. Edward Havemeyer, an actress of such distinction. The mystery

"It has been a complete disappointment to nephew of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, was an indemand for seats on this last night. The remained yesterday only a few places in the last two rows of orchestra stalls. Mile. Bernhardt's English studies have certainly not confirm these men, they wouldn't have done a young lady of a slight, delicate form and advanced far as yet. I heard her speak a few words at the private view on Saturday to Briton who would not venture upon French. She listened with a puzzled look to his polite Tammany mer, leaving out their allies. Con- Miss Weaver and in due time resulted in an address, and replied in English: "You speak sequently, Irving hall, the seat of the O'Brien offer of marriage on his part, which was duly too quickly." She evidently had only half says he will never join the Republicans in another coalition."

"Why do you pick out such candidates as Cooper?"

and the young gentleman having recovered from his malady, the wedding ceremony was performed in this village, and the 'wo were made man and wife. Mr. Havemeyer took his wife to the situation.

The was given, with a singular purity of accent—that is, performed in this village, and the 'wo were made man and wife. Mr. Havemeyer took his wife to the situation. excessive rapidity in English articulation which the Englishman makes about French articulation. The French are themselves aware how much easier it is for the foreigner who is dull of ear to understand them when they imoderate their delivery a little. M. Sarcey, who acts to some extent as guide and philosopher to the company, urged upon them o speak more slowly while in England, specially in reciting verse, remarking with ruth that for the greater part of the audience every couplet hurriedly repeated was a lost couplet. If I had not already written so much on the social question, I could add some curious proofs of Mile, Bernhardt's astonish ing triumph in this new direction. There has been, naturally enough, a good deal o comment on the dinner I mentioned in my last letter. I am not going to depart from the reserve which I maintained on that point, but what is said outside is another matter There are plenty of people who think i proper to express surprise. There is, perhaps see to write any more and hardly to read, and belt miles of property without paybilts have to be read to him that he signs. In the trains have deline any more and hardly to read, and seven or eight miles of property without paying any damages for it. The trains have deline any more and hardly to read, and seven or eight miles of property without paying any damages for it. The trains have deline any more and hardly to read, and seven or eight miles of property without paying any damages for it. The trains have deline any more and hardly to read, and line any more any more and hardly to read, and line any more any mo

there are few opinions on such a subject bet

ter tworth having than hers. She is, as

said, delighted with the occasion given he

in this new piece to express her appreciation

of the English dramstist. Some one hinted

at the inadequacy of a French translation.

but she would not agree. She denied it with her usual vivacity. "I assure you the

translation is fine. I have read the whole o

it. They are admirable verses—you shall confess they are admirable when you hear them." I think, with a little urging, she

There is some complaint that his son and some other parties in New York run him in his infirmities. He is about sixty-nine years on the road. If he has that barrel of money, old, while Tilden, I think, is a year or two he can't get it out too soon and pay damages pears, to hold a convention and organize a in such matters, though gossip is their special- He knew that the author of The Origin of at once over him and over his national convention and organize a line such matters, though gossip is their specialparty of their own, though where they expect ty. But the private view has been widely disto drum up votes does not appear."

ty. But the private view has been widely distorer, at the time Mr. Darwin was not very Cetewayo, and that the Zulu organization is THE ENGRACE SHIP.

The Engrange Ship surprised to find that the Zulu organization is who profess that they went under a misap profess that they went und would defeat Robinson."

'In what does Dorsheimer deservoit?"

'In what does Dorsheimer deservoit.

'In defeat at the tender deservoit.

'In what does Dorsheimer deservoit.

'In what does Dorsheimer deservoit.

'In what does Dorsheim lientenant along a little distance and then began to taker with Manton Marble's claims, and finally pitched on an outsider, Robin
1846 was adopted. That was in 1870, when the age of four years and four months, had by the lord mayor does not seem to have the tracks the small not have the tracks the small not have t Latin, French, German and Dutch. About a hardly one of whom was invited. I have even has begun; one is the life of his grandfather, "You have mentioned the strength of Til- year before his death he harrangued the king | heard the luncheon called shabby; not truly, | who was an illustrious doctor, and the other Why did Tilden do this to his friend?

"I am afraid the old man has very little gratitude. That is one of his weak points. He appears to be afraid of strong, useful men to work out his will. There was no neman makes an obligation with Tilden the old

"He appears to be afraid of strong, useful firmness, and attempted to console his grief-stricken parents."

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sions, and they were not impressed with the solemnity of that ceremony, nor knew what part they were expected to take. The political toasts, as they called them, were a fresh surprise. "Why should people be forever drinking the health of the queen in this country?" queried one lady; and was only half satisfied when tild that the custom

ever they thought of these peculiarities, the

ere very sensible of the compliment paid

hem by such an invitation from such a great

unctionary. In Paris, a luncheon with th

lord mayor will be looked upon as the next thing to having lunched with the queen. G. W. S.

The following, from the graceful pen of Mr. Wm. Robertson of this city, is a remark-

ably clever and wierd poem of the jim-jam

Washington Capital.]

orgia order:

South Africa-How they have Met and Conquered the Zulus, even when was immemorial. When the teast to the president of the French republic followed, this same vivacious person remarked: "The very polite, but I assure you we should never they were Five Hundred to One -The Hardy, Resolute Pieneers of the Cape in our country—a company of artists like this—dream of troubling ourselves to remem-ber anything about the president or queen, It is not for that we are there." But what-Colonies.

THE BOERS

Brief History of the Enropean Settlers who Beat the English as Colonists -Dauntless, Brave and Honest, they become the Arbiters of the Fate of the Natives.

New York Sun: It seems to be admitted

on all hands that the Zulu war is directly due to the forcible annexation of the Trans-vaal republic, and the consequent alienation of the Hollander settlers or so called Boers.

More than once these hardy frontiersmer

Or the only heaven that we shall see, The sleep of a dreamless revere; Where the tired heart rests and the weary brain To every soul upon this earth Whose fates the ghosts have cursed since birth. To the hopelessly lost! to my soul that shrinks From the fate that awaits while the lip now drink

AN INSUMAN WRETCH

Takes a Young Girl from the Country to a City Dep, where he Attempts her Ruin-The Christian Act of as "Unchristianed"

Conway (Ark.) Traveler, 28th: 'Last week man named James M'May went to Kate errick's, in Little Rock, accompanied by a urteen-year-old girl, named Annie Newton. The parties were from Hamilton Mills. In large force, comprising British soldiers, The scoundrel told the girl that Merrick was his aunt and that if she would remain with her several days and submit to his wishes he would marry her. When Kate Merrick, the notorious, saw the girl -- saw that she was yet young and bore no evidence of ever having led such a life, or a desire to plunge into everlasting disgrace, she called her into a room and asked her if she knew where she was and that if she were acquainted with the character of the house. The girl expressed total ignorance, and when apprized of the vicious manner in which the ilian was attempting to deceive her wept that no criminal intimacy had existed be-tween the parties, told M'May that he must eave the house. This he refused to do, but when met with a determination so forcible that resistance seemed as a weed, he left. Merrick then took the girl to Mr. William cention of Cruelty to animals, who succeeded n procuring her a home. Kate Merrick, or my one else who thus saves the honor of a lefenseless girl, is entitled to all the credit at the disposal of white neck-tied and religious

Gur American Diva. London correspondence New York World: To-night Miss Kellogg makes her appearance for the first time this season at Her Majesty's theater, and it is to be hoped her atoff the chief honors of the evening, although atti was also among the chief performers. is-as in Somnambula and Lucia, for exnot my opinion which I presume to offer on such a subject, but that of great musicians. that she now is quite the equal of Patti in all that makes an artiste. Similar progress is, I ope, in store for Miss Kellogg. At any rate, nere will be an immense house to-night to relcome her, and it would ill become a corespondent of the World to be absent on such

n occasion. For that reason, if for no other, Darwin. Mr. Darwin has just had an interview with M. Francisque Sarcey, and the clever French-man describes it in a letter to his Paris jour-

have met and beaten, against fearful odds, a stronger Kaffir force than that which perpetrated the Isandula massacre, and there is little doubt that their co-operation in that action would have made all the difference between defea and victory. Who are these Boers, and to what extent are they really of Dutch descent? How far is their character for civil and military virtues open to the strictures passed upon it by a large part of the English press? There are questions about which very little is known among us, and it is interesting to find them answered by Sir Benjamin Pine, late lieutenant gov-ernor of Nata!, who has lived many years in South Africa. Among the misconceptions corrected by this competent authority is one relating to the origin and nationality of the white farmers. Even at that early date, viz., in 1650, when the country round the Table mountain was occupied as a trading post by the Dutch East India company, it seems that the settlers were not all Hol-landers. There were some Germans, some Flemish, and a few Poles. These were all of a low social grade; but thirty years later the colony received an accession of great importance, both in numbers and industrial ability by the arrival of a body of French refugees. We are assured that to these people are due the introduction of wine making and the planting of the gardens and groves that now adorn the neighborhood of Cape Town. To the Huguenot refugees, also, are ascribed the intense but narrow religious eeling of the colonists, and their too literal application of the conduct of the Israelites in Patiestine to their own treatment of the native races. That the lauguage of these French immigrants has left no trace is explicable by the fact that the East India company compelled the use of the Dutch tongue not only in legal proceedings, but also in religious ser-vices. The course of descent, however, is plainly marked in the proper names, and, according to Sir Benjamin Pine, there are few old Cape families who have not a large infusion of French blood in their veins. In a word, the so-called Dutch of the Cape may. be thinks, be almost regarded as a Huguerot community. The roving habit of those set-tiers is of old date, and was engendered by the arbitrary and meddlesome regulations of the Dutch East East India company. Many of the earliest planters moved be-youd the limits of the colony to escape its oppressive restrictions as to cultivation and selling, and their descendants have inherited the same impatience of control. arrival of the Huguenots, viz., in 1783, successive migrations brought the colonists to the Great Fish river, which formed the boundary between the Hottentot territory and Kaffir land. Then, for the first time, the Boers, as the white farmers of mixed lineage were now called, came into collision with the powerful race to which the Zulus belong, and which was itself a new-comer in that region, having appeared as an invader and conqueror nearly at the same time as the Dutch settled at the Cape. Both were aggressors, and neither had any more aboriginal right than the other to the country, which ever since has been the scene of their disputes. For a cen-

tury the Boers and Kaffirs have waged a

guerilla warfare, celdom intermitted, and in

almost every important crisis the former have been successful. In 1802 a large body of Kaffirs, incited by white renegades, overrun

the frontier, but were defeated and thrust back by the Dutch burghers, aided by a small detachment of British troops. Ten years

withstood by Colonel Graham, at the head of

gent of Boers. Speaking of the latter, the

later a formidable inroad was effect

more orderly, willing and men; they behaved with

men; they behaved with much spirit, and were always ready to go upon any enterprise." In 1832 an arm of more than twelve thousand Kaffirs streame across the boarder, but a levee en masse of the Dutch farmers, aided by two British regiments, not only routed the invaders, but temporarily annexed a large part of their land. Two years afterward, the Boers, on their way to found the Orange Free State, were attacked by the Matabele, and without any assistance from the English, beat back a their assailants, and drove back their king, redoubtable chieftain, into the far interior. It may be said that in none of these engagements were the burgher militia opposed to natives possessing the remarkable military organization which the Zulus have attained. was not until 1837 that a portion of the Boers, who had passed on into Natal, came into contact with these formidable warriors. One word as to this curious confec whose story, properly speaking, is that of a dynasty rather than that of a district or people. It was no later than 1810 that a chief arose, who utterly changed the character and institutions of the petty clans in this part of Africa. This was Dingiswayo, the head of the Untelwas, who, during some years of ex-ile in the Cape Colony, had acquired a ctions will help to revive Mr. Mapleson's knowledge of European discipline, and tunes, which have thus far been anything afterward turned it into account but brilliant. If he had good luck in the United States he has had to 'pay up' for it here, all his chief singers have broken down, until at last nobedy believed that Nilsson or Gerster had been really engaged at all. Their actual appearance dispelled many malicious contrived to fuse the two tribes into a power-reports, but the theater has not yet recovered ful nation. Thenceforth he carried out on a from the blow it received early in the season.

Miss Kellogg will be well received here and every seat has long been engaged for her first had performed in Europe. It was his brother epresentation of "Aida," She sang on her hist and successor. Dingan, who treacherously hereday night at a state concert and carried fithe chief honors of the evening, although been sent to treat for cession of territory. It is the fashion to say that Patti sings better | bodies marched against the Zulu chief-one Nilsson composed of English settlers, the other of than ever, but it is all nousense. Nilsson composed of English settlers, the other of about three hundred and eighty Hollanders The Englishmen were nearly annihilated while the Datch party, after a desperate conample. Let no one say that the English pub-lie is not a sair one for a stranger to make an were killed, effected an orderly retreat with appeal to. Madame Gerster came here un- the loss of some of their number. After heralded and unknown, without friends or connection, and for some reason or other the to Port Natal, and most of the English colonaffinence of the Times was thrown dead 1sts took refuge on board vessels in the haragainst her. Yet her success was assured bor; but the Boers again took the field, under from the first night—the public took up her the command of Mr. A. W. Prectorius, cause and made friends with her, and have | marchad into Dingaan's country, and fought seen faithful to her ever since. She has made a battle which will be memorable in the anmmence progress in her profession, and it is nals of South African warfare. On December 16, 1838, while encamped behind a barri cade formed of wagons lashed together, a handful of Dutch farmers, numbering not more than four bundred men, was attacked by Dingaan's army, comprising twelve thousand warriors. After striving for many hours to force the camp, and losing two thousand men under the Holland militia, the Zulu battalions broke and fled, pursued by the mounted Boers, who captured their chief village. A year or two afterward the settlers esponsed the cause of Panda, the brother of Dingaan, and furnished him four hundred men, with which the Zulu describes it in a letter to his Paris jour-M. Sarcey says he expected to find in Boers dethroned Dingaan and made Panda a

> SPRINGFIELD, LL., July 4.—A harvest-hand working on the farm of J. S. M. Huggine, in Christian county, near Pawnee, was sunstruck and died almost immediately. He gave his name as Frank Glissom, and said he was from Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The First Fourth-of-July Accident. FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—Marcus Long, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a member of Battery B, was killed at target practice.